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the quality of materials used and how
they are made.

Prices reasonable. At your dealers or
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

Kathleen new novel enti-
tled "Martie the
Norris's Unconquered"
has just come into the
Lord & Taylor Book Shop.
Other fall novels are here
—all the best ones at least.

Conducted by
Doubleday, Page & Company.

week. The attack was set for 6 o'clock.
The Germans were caught in the British
barrage as they were preparing to
push forward, and lost grievously. Once
before, in August, around Lens, the
British and Germans planned an attack
at the same hour, and Canadian troops,
going over the top and advancing quickly,
came upon masses of Germans moving
toward them in the thick haze, and a
few minutes later the Germans were
making their last stand on the parapet
of their trenches.

The left wing of the British of-
fensive to-day was heavily shelled by
the Germans, and Gloucester Wood and
Inverness Copse were put under an in-
tense fire. The British casualties were
reported as exceedingly light, but the
battle is still raging furiously, and
much sanguinary fighting seems certain
before its close. The Germans un-
doubtedly will use every means in their
power to retake this invaluable terri-
tory, and determined counter attacks
are expected.

The Passchendaele-Gheluvelt ridge,
which makes it a sinuous way in a
northeasterly direction from the old
Ypres salient, has been a vital defence
of the Germans in this section of the
Western front. It has been a barrier
between the British and occupied Bel-
gium. Beyond it can be seen the cul-
tivated fields of King Albert's prisoner
subjects.

For nearly three years—up to the be-
ginning of the battle of Flanders, July
31—the enemy had sat in his strong
holds along the crest of this elevation
and defied the British armies to dis-

lodge him. It has been a tremendously
strong position, but the past weeks of
bitter fighting have shown that it is
not invulnerable. Bit by bit the dogged
British wrested the lower reaches of
the ridge from the invaders. Each
thrust brought them nearer to the com-
plete occupation of this gateway to the
rolling plains of Flanders.

Tower Hamlets, Inverness Copse,
Gloucester Wood, Polygon Wood and
numerous other positions which formed
part of the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt
chain on its southern end, have been
taken from the bitterly resisting enemy
and have been held in the face of
determined counter attacks. To-day
the British were again reaching out for
still more of these crucial points.

The Passchendaele-Gheluvelt ele-
vation would not be characterized as a
ridge in America. At its highest point
it is not more than 200 feet above sea
level, and the approaches to the crest
are gradual undulations in most places.

As a matter of fact, it is really com-
posed of a series of ridges and hills.
There is a Passchendaele Ridge proper,
upon which stands the town of the same
name.

Below this is Broadende Ridge, and
still lower down Gheluvelt.

**Greatest Strategic
Success British Have
Yet Won, Experts Say**

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The victory by the
British puts them in possession of the
positions toward which their whole of-
fensive campaign this summer has been
directed. It is not too much to say that
they have achieved a success which,
strategically, is not overshadowed by
any operation since trench warfare be-
gan.

From the crest of the Zonnebeke-
Passchendaele ridge British guns now
dominate the Flemish plains and the
great railroad system connecting Ost-
end and Lille, which supplies the sub-
marine bases at Ostend and Zee-
brugge. The town of Roulers, and
with it Thourout and Menin, a meet-
ing links in the German reserve line
of defence, stand almost in the
shadow of the British positions. The
great highway running from Ypres to
Menin and the railroad from Ypres to
Staden are outflanked.

There can be but one outcome of
the British stroke. It will force, if
not immediately, the eventual retire-
ment of the Germans from the entire
region extending from Lille north to
the coast, including the great subma-
rine bases. In that respect the Flan-
ders operations almost parallel those
conducted by Haig on the Somme.

Constant and fearful battering on a
narrow front at a strategically vital
point compelled the Germans to with-
draw from the entire Somme region.

The same tactics, applied on a pro-
digiously scale to the Ypres front, have
driven the enemy out of the key posi-
tions there, with the same result im-
pending—a retreat on a wide front to
prevent the outflanking of the entire
line.

Gradually Straightens Line

When the British offensive in Flan-
ders was opened General Haig faced
the task of relieving his lines in the
centre, directly east of Ypres, from
the enfilading fire of the enemy on the
north and south, where two ridges gave
the Germans a commanding position.
His first great offensive, resulting in
the conquering of the Messines Ridge,
straightened his front on the south-
ern flank, cleared the Pilkem
Ridge and St. Julien, on the north.

There remained then before the Brit-
ish lines in the Ypres salient that part

of the ridge extending northeastward
from the Ypres-Comines Canal and in-
cluding the powerful Zonnebeke pos-
ition. The first attack in the offensive
against these positions came on Sep-
tember 20, when an advance of about
a mile on the eight-mile front be-
tween Langemark and Hollebeke was
achieved, together with the capture of
some 2,000 prisoners. The second
stroke, on September 26, won for the
British Zonnebeke and Polygon Wood
and advanced their lines half a mile
on the road to Gravenstafel, toward
the actual crest of the ridge. The
third attack, to-day, overran the domi-
nating points of the height and vir-
tually gives the British possession of
the entire ridge.

**British Gained All
Objectives at Ypres,
Says General Maurice**

LONDON, Oct. 4.—In their offensive
in the Ypres sector to-day the British
gained all their objectives on a front
of 16,000 yards (about eight miles)
and to a depth of 2,500 yards (one
mile and a half), General Frederick E.
Maurice, chief director of military
operations at the War Office, an-
nounced to-day. The village of Broad-
ende was captured and all the first
and second objectives on the Zonne-
beke Ridge were gained, the general
announced.

General Maurice made his statement
to The Associated Press to-day im-
mediately after a telephone conversa-
tion with headquarters in France, in
which he received the bare details of
the British victory this morning. A
map of the battlefield, with the day's
objectives marked in colored crayons,
lay on the desk before him, indicating
the extent and importance of the vic-
tory and the positions on the crest of
the ridge now held by the British
troops. After pointing out the objec-
tives, General Maurice turned to the
make-up of the Flanders army and said:

"The troops which have been en-
gaged in the fighting from July 31 to
the present are composed as follows:
British (English), 70 per cent; Colo-
nials, 16; Scottish, 8; Irish, 6. The
casualties in the same period are re-
sulted as follows: British, 36 per
cent; Colonials, 8; Scottish, 10;
Irish, 6."

Summing up the work of the British
army in the first nine months of the
year, General Maurice said:
"During that period we have taken
on the West Front 51,435 German
prisoners and 352 field and heavy guns,
while our losses have been 15,066 pris-
oners and no guns."

"In all theatres we have taken 73,613
prisoners and 470 guns and have lost
15,850 prisoners and no guns."

**Dutch West Indies in
Touch With Germany**

**Wireless Station Begins Oper-
ation at Willemstad,
in Curacao**

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Oct. 4.—A
wireless receiving station has been
completed here, and began operations
to-day. Communication was established
with various important stations. The
daily newspaper to-day publishes news
from Nauen, Germany.

The station at Nauen is the principal
distributing point for German wireless
propaganda. From this station is sent
the service of the Overseas News Agen-
cy, which was received at Sayville,
N. Y., until the United States entered
the war.

Build Machines Abroad
American machines also are being
built abroad, and Mr. Baker said that
approximately one-fourth of the num-
ber of machines to be made in the
Allied countries. In that connec-
tion stress was laid upon the neces-
sity for greatly developing and ex-
panding the aircraft industry in the
United States.

Provision also had to be made for
the manufacture of the many acces-
sories necessary to aircraft service at
the front, such as machine guns, obser-
vation apparatus, cameras and the like,
and another essential for the quick
building of great air fleets for both
America and its Allies was interna-
tional standardization in the tests of
materials and their specifications.

"There is no limit to the num-
ber of aerial fighters which the
United States can and will furnish in
the war for democracy," continued the
Secretary. "No time is to be lost in
the experiments. The machines which al-
ready have proved successful will be
reproduced in large numbers in this
country."

**U. S. Army Experts
Predict a British
Victory in Flanders**

[By The Associated Press]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—American
army officers have been watching with
intense interest the situation on the
Western front, which, apparently, is
reaching a climax in the great drive
launched to-day by the British.

From the many reports indicating
the development of some important
movement, coupled with the continual
futile attacks of the Germans along the
British front, some military observers
here have become convinced that the
Teutons are covering a great with-
drawal of their line. Other officers,
however, believe that the German high
command has been hurling its men at
the enemy with the desire to check an
advance, determined to hold its pre-
sent lines at any cost until winter
comes to the rescue.

Officers who think the German ac-
tivity covered a withdrawal to
shorten and strengthen lines and ease
the strain on the army expect that be-
hind the German divisions through
which General Haig's men were cutting
their way to-day will be found new
positions, fully manned and strongly
built against which the offensive will
crash.

Early reports from the front showed
the Germans to be surrendering by
the hundreds. This may mean deteri-
oration of morale to such an extent
that the real gain will fall in its
mission, and spell disaster to the newly
chosen positions.

Some observers are to be found here
who believe that the German army
spirit generally is badly shattered. In
support of this they cite the contin-
ual peace cry in Germany, the expres-
sions of prisoners captured by the Al-
lies, the youth of prisoners and the
repeated failures of German attacks
during the last few weeks to make
any impression on the British and
French fronts.

In view of these developments, of-
ficers believe a definite ascendancy
has been established by the Allies in
the morale of their armies. They re-
gard that condition as forecasting com-
plete victory, although none are willing
to venture a prediction as to when the
German collapse may come.

U. S. Rushing Construction of 20,000 Planes

**Baker Announces Building
of Great Air Fleet Is
Under Way**

**Volunteers Eager
For Sky Service**

**With New Motors, He Says,
'Planes Will Surprise
the Foe**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Twenty thou-
sand airplanes for America's fighting
forces in France, authorized in the
\$60,000,000 aviation bill passed by
Congress last July, actually are under
construction.

The necessary motors also are being
manufactured, Secretary Baker an-
nounced to-day, and the whole aircraft
programme has been coordinated so
that when "planes and motors are com-
pleted trained aviators as well as ma-
chine guns and all other equipment will
be waiting for them."

"When this nation's army moves up
to participate in the fighting," said the
Secretary, "the eyes of her army will be
ready."

The types of "planes cover the entire
range of training machines—light, high
speed fighting machines, powerful bat-
tle and bombing "planes of the heaviest
design, and embrace as well giant bat-
tle craft capable of the work of the
Italian Caproni, the British Handley-
Page and similar types.

"Made in U. S. A."

"Within a reasonable time, consider-
ing the period for preparation," Mr.
Baker's statement said, "this country
will send its first airplane to Europe.
This airplane, from the tip of its pro-
peller to the engine, machine gun and
camera, will have been made in the
United States."

"There has been a remarkably grati-
fying response to the call for aviators.
This country has an unlimited supply
of young men possessing courage, self-
reliance, good judgment and determi-
nation. The service required in the air
service is a fitting thousands
of Americans for flying."

Twenty-four flying schools have been
authorized, the statement reveals, and
thousands training here
students from the United States
while many of them are undergoing in-
tensive schooling behind several of the
battle fronts. The men now in Europe
will be turned over as finished aviators
to the American troops in France.

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British and U. S. Navies Are Apart

**English Officer Familiar
With the Irritations at
This End Has Gone
Home to Bring About
a Better Understand-
ing and Promote Co-
operation**

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—For several
weeks there have been rumors of serious
friction between the general staff people
of the American and English navies.
According to the most extreme of these
rumors, the friction was such as to
embarrass the conduct of the war at
sea. Specifically it has been said that
much feeling arose over the refusal of
the British Admiralty to give this
country the benefit of its secret anti-
U-boat devices, whereas America had
given England without charge three
valuable devices for submarine war-
fare.

These reports were put up cate-
gorically to Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to-
day, and he categorically denied them.
He said that there was not a word of
truth in any report of friction between
the two navies.

An officer on the General Staff spoke
even more vehemently. "It is a—
lie," he said.

A Delicate Errand
In a matter of this kind there is
always room for literal denials. Defini-
tions are flexible. The meaning of
friction in human relations is not ab-
solutely fixed.

Be it friction, or something that de-
serves a much more tender character-
ization, the fact is that a British naval
officer familiar with conditions at this
end has been sent back to England on
a very delicate errand, which is to
make the British Admiralty understand
some things from the point of view of
the American navy. It is recognized
that the two navies need an interpreter.
They do not understand each other.

British naval officers in America un-
derstand the American navy, the Navy
Department and our naval policy. They
admire our officers, our material and
our spirit of cooperation. But the Brit-
ish naval direction does not understand.
Failure to understand may lead to a se-
rious misunderstanding.

A Minor Part
Although perhaps the superior of the
British navy in the theoretical and
technical education and equipment of
its officers, it is, under present arrange-
ments, or lack of arrangements, con-
tributing next to nothing to the
strategy or tactics of the naval side of
the war. The real Nelson or Farragut
of this war may be wearing an Ameri-
can uniform. There is no such close
union and cooperation of the two navies
as might bring this possible man to his
place.

The initiative should be taken in
London. America's navy has no pride
of opinion in this matter. It wants to
use all its brains as well as all its ma-
terial equipment to assist in winning
the war.

Britain has its special naval repre-
sentatives in America and the United
States has Admirals Mayo and Simms
on the other side. So far they have
failed to bring about the blending of
the world's first and second naval powers
in thought and action. To put it plain-
ly, there should be some sort of inter-
national supreme naval authority—a
board or commission not only repre-
senting but uniting the two navies, so
that for offensive purposes they shall
be as one.

**New and Greater Drive
By Italians Is Hinted**

By Washington Advice
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Premier
Bozanti, at the convening of the Italian
Parliament October 16, is expected to
give notice of a new drive by General
Cadorna's troops, even more important
than the progress over the R. Isizza
plateau, which is expected to have far-
reaching results toward accentuating
the Hungarian agitation for a separate
peace.

Official advice reaching here intim-
ate that the Premier's announcement
will pledge anew Italy's determination
to continue the war with vigor.

**100,000 Food Sermons
Planned for October 21**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Food
Administration to-day sent out letters
to the heads of all church organizations
asking that 100,000 sermons be preached
on October 21 in behalf of Food Pledge
Week.

The administration's pledge card
campaign will be waged the week of
October 21 to 28.

**BUY A BOND
AND SAVE
A SOLDIER**

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5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
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"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

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for Street and Informal wear

Tailored Serges—Braided
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Semi-tailored Velvets—
smart but simple models in
Untrimmed Draped Velvets—
also introducing the new

ENVELOPE DRESSES,
one of this season's most strik-
ing innovations of the Callot
and Premet collections.

Greater Strength and Increased Service

THE Guaranty Trust Company of New York has
joined the Federal Reserve System. Through this
membership, the character of the Company is unchanged
but its strength is increased and its opportunities for
service are broadened.

With only a few minor exceptions, the Guaranty
Trust Company retains all of its charter rights, and will
continue its activities as a trust company under the New
York State Banking Law. The personnel of its Board
of Directors is not in any way affected by its new status.

The advantages resulting from membership will
directly benefit the Company's commercial customers,
and through them the entire business community.

As a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New
York, the Guaranty Trust Company can enlarge the
scope of its acceptance and discount business, securing
for its customers the most favorable terms.

As a member bank, this Company has behind it the
entire strength and facilities of the Federal Reserve System.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000
Resources more than \$600,000,000

Navy Yard Wages To Be Raised Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Agreement
on navy yard wage scales, representing
a general average increase of more
than 10 per cent, was reached to-day
by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and
the presidents of the international
trades unions. The new schedule goes
into effect November 1 for one year.

The department issued the following
statement:
"The new scale represents an average
increase of considerably over 10 per
cent in the skilled trades, both metal
and wood working. This increase in
the higher ratings will be 40 cents or
more a day, and the department will
continue the plan of reducing the num-
ber of ratings in each trade from five
to three. This will give substantial
increases to the lower paid men."

"A committee is to be appointed to
adjust certain minor questions involv-
ing localities or special trades.
It is felt by all who have taken part
in these conferences that this adjust-
ment is an important step and will do
much to assist in the effective prosecu-
tion of the war work of the govern-
ment."

**Asks Wilson to Send
Skilled Conscripts
Into War Work**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Detailing of
skilled mechanics in the National Army
to the war industries without discharg-
ing them from military service was
urged upon President Wilson to-day by
Representative Madden, of Illinois. Mr.
Madden said hundreds of employers
holding war contracts were handi-
capped by scarcity of workmen.

The President promised to ask Sec-
retary Baker to investigate, after receiv-
ing reports from the Labor Commis-
sion now in the West.

MANSION

"The Coffee that Sells Itself"
It speaks in terms of
palate-satisfying delight
27c PER POUND
(Delivery free on orders of five
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"No Grocer Sells It"
"The Postman Brings It."
Alice Foote MacDougall
"The Only Woman Coffee Importer."
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Phone John 1483

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Furnishings
For Fall Wear**

Men's Underwear—Vassar Union Suits and two-
piece garments. All weights, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan
Cotton, Merino, Natural Wool, All Silk, and Silk
and Wool of Domestic and Foreign Makes.

Hosiery—Pure Silk, Cotton, Lisle and Wool in plain
and fancy colors.

Neckwear—Open end Scarfs with slip-bands in good
assortments of prevailing styles.

Pajamas and Night Shirts—With surplice necks or
collars attached. White and colored Madras, fancy
and plain Silks, Viyella and Outing Flannel and Mer-
cerized fabrics.

Manhattan Shirts—For Full Dress and Tuxedo
wear, also Negligee Shirts with laundered or soft cuffs
in colored and White fabrics for street wear.

Bath Robes—Light and heavy weight silks, Viyella
Flannel, Turkish Towelling, Blanket and Imported
Wool Dressing Gowns.

Smoking Jackets—Of Jersey Cloth, Velvet and
double-faced Broadcloth.

Sweater Jackets—With or without collars, Scotch
Wool, Vicuna and Alpaca in plain and fancy colors.

Sleeveless Wool Vests and Wool Reefers in good
assortment.

Dress Waistcoats—Made of Pique, from \$5.00 up.

Gloves—For Street or Dress wear, from \$2.00 per
pair.

Knitted Silk Reefers—For Full Dress or Motor
wear, in the newest Imported and Domestic makes.

Men's Handkerchiefs
Plain Hemstitched in all widths of hem, \$3.00 to
60.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched, with Cords and Tapes, in a large
variety of designs, \$6.00, 9.00 and 12.00 per dozen
and up.

Liberty Loan Bonds
After the war is won you will be
prouder and richer for having bought
Liberty Bonds. Further information
gladly given at the booth in our store,
34th Street entrance.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

THE FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S FURNISHINGS SHOP

RE-MODELED AND ENLARGED

To cope with the increased demands of
those who share